

remember that he was willing to go full measure for America. Whether as a soldier in World War II or a soldier in the effort to support science, he served his country with valor, with intelligence and with distinction. I am grateful to him for his many kindnesses to me, his wit and his wisdom, for the example he made for younger Members of his House about integrity and commitment as well as for his love and dedication to his family.

I miss George a great deal. Despite all of the talented people working on Science Issues in this House, none of us can claim the experience, expertise and wise leadership that George gave the country in this arena. We will try to fill in the gaps his parting left. I, for one, feel grateful to have known him to have served with him. I feel lucky that I had the change to tell him how much I admired him while he was still living. I miss him and join with my colleague tonight in honoring his life and his contributions.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, America lost its foremost science advocate, a statesman, and a tremendous human being when my colleague and friend, George Brown, passed away. As a Member and later Chairman and Ranking Member of the Science Committee, George was a forceful and tireless advocate for science. Whether it was protecting a science account from attack or pushing the newest area of research, George was a true friend to the science community. I feel both sadness and inspiration when I look up to see George's likeness watching over the proceedings in the Science Committee's hearing room. Sadness at our loss but inspired to continue building upon the successes George made possible. I am hopeful that his portrait will serve as a constant reminder of George's commitment to our nation's science programs, his leadership, his friendship, his humor, and his compassion throughout his many years of service.

George's integrity and the strength of his word were never in doubt. He could be a forceful advocate when needed and a bipartisan friend when deserved. Perhaps what was most remarkable about George was that even after sitting through hundreds and hundreds of presentations by researchers around the nation, George never lost a genuine delight in hearing of new science breakthroughs that would revolutionize tomorrow's world. When tomorrow's scientists find their next breakthrough discovery, I know in my heart that George will delight in their achievement.

Although George served for eighteen terms in the House, a remarkable achievement in itself, I don't think he ever enjoyed looking back as much as he cherished looking ahead. Earlier this year, George remarked, "I've thought that science could be the basis for a better world, and that's what I've been trying to do all these years." Certainly George made his own strong contribution to making this a better world.

I ask all Members, to keep George's spirit alive as we proceed with our responsibilities during this Congress—with his respect for this institution foremost in our minds and his joy of public service and his friendship in our hearts.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE GEORGE BROWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). Under a previous

order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues in extending this time of special orders in honor of our great friend, George Brown. I have not had the opportunity to hear any of the statements other than the very eloquent one by the gentleman from Long Beach, California (Mr. HORN).

I will say scholarship and decency, which is what the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) just raised, obviously are two words that come to mind. George Brown was also one of the kindest and warmest human beings I have ever known.

He regularly was on this side and stood there and would make interesting observations about the institution because, as we all know, he served longer than any other Californian here in the Congress. We were very pleased that he set that record, even though many of us, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and I for a decade and a half tried to cut that short. In many ways, I am glad that we were not able to cut that short because he did so much for our State and the country.

I suspect that, during the hour, people talked about his involvement in the space program. I will tell my colleagues that, representing Pasadena, California, the home of the jet propulsion laboratory, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. ROGAN) is a very important thing. George Brown regularly provided the kind of inspiration that was needed by our constituents at the jet propulsion lab.

He often was the beneficiary, and I know that his widow Marta is following this so I should not raise it, but she may not have known he occasionally smoked a cigar. He would often take cigars from all of us here. I was pleased whenever I could to pass one to him, even though I know Marta was never pleased with the fact that we did pass our cigars to George. I know it did provide him with a great deal of pleasure.

I also want to say, as the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) did, that, in the California delegation, he spent a great deal of time working to bring our delegation together. He had a very healthy view of his role in public service. I know there are many people who were always wringing their hands about this place at the prospect of maybe losing the next election.

One time Karen Tumulty, who is now a very prominent reporter with Time Magazine, in her early days with the Los Angeles Times in the 1980s, I remember her telling me she had gone up to Mr. Brown and talked about the fact that the Republicans were putting together this huge campaign against him. He was sitting behind us in the Speaker's Lobby, and she posed the question to him, why it was that he was not that concerned. He looked up and said, "Gosh, the absolute worst

thing that could happen is I could lose the election." Meaning that he had a very healthy perspective on this place, what representative government was all about, and what public service was about.

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I will tell my colleagues that it is still, to this day, with a great deal of sadness that I think about the fact that we are no longer going to be seeing him in this chamber.

So I would like to say that I will miss him greatly, and my condolences go, as I know my colleagues have extended them, to his tremendously huge and wonderful family, the members we got to meet when we went to the service for George out in California and saw a number of them back here.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, what a wise man, what a good man George Brown was. We have heard tonight of his efforts to create or strengthen various scientific institutions, the National Science Foundation, the White House Science Advisers, OSTP, the EPA, the Office of Technology Assessment, NASA. He advanced international scientific cooperation, energy conservation, alternative sources of energy, sustainable agriculture, peaceful uses of space. He advanced the cause of peace around the world.

I have long respected George Brown for these contributions as a scientist and as a Member of Congress before I got to know him. When I was a AAAS fellow in Congress in the early 1980s, George Brown served as a positive example to us fellows of how government policy could be used in the support and advancement of science. His personal enthusiasm and passion for science and for the people associated with the fields of science has left perhaps the most lasting impression of George Brown around the country.

And, Mr. Speaker, I will provide for the RECORD some of the remarks of other AAAS fellows who have shared with me their memories of George Brown.

George Brown understood the big picture of how science could benefit the world and how to construct government mechanisms and policy to appropriately support it. I believe no one in Washington had a better understanding of the role and the nature of science.

George Brown was a champion of science, but he was not an apologist for science. It was George who challenged both the scientific community and its policy advocates to be self-aware, yes, to be self-critical lest we continue to, in his words, develop an uncritical faith that where science leads us is where we want to go.

George Brown did not shy away from asking the tough questions. He pointed out that "It is still difficult to draw a correlation between scientific and technological capability on the one hand and quality of life on the other." He reminded us that if we look at the world as a whole, it is not at all clear that advances in science and technology have translated into sustainable advances in the quality of life for the majority of the human race.

He warned us of the potential societal crisis fueled by a deteriorating public education system, unaffordable health care, ethnic polarization, urban violence, environmental degradation, and the lack of political courage and leadership necessary for decisive action on these matters. Representative George E. Brown, Jr. had that kind of courage and he demonstrated it in each of his 18 terms in this House. George Brown never took the easy or politically expedient way. What a model he provided for us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I would like to add, Marta, that I felt that memorializing your husband, our colleague, in statutory hall, where he was surrounded by some of the greatest leaders of this country, was appropriate because in my mind George was as great as all of them and he should be in that hall. He is in this hall here tonight, because as long as someone is in our minds, they are here.

We have heard from his colleagues tonight. What a great father for the State of California. I do not think anybody understood what made California tick, what made California the center of so many excellences, the center of excellence for electronics, the center of excellence for the entertainment industry, the center of excellence for agriculture, and so many kinds of agriculture. Agriculture in the north and agriculture in the south, totally different. From row crops to forestry, to all kinds of diversity, he understood the diversity of the people who live in the great State of California.

When we talked to him, we realized that we were talking to someone who grasped the entire potential of California. I think he saw that defined through science and technology; that if we could take enough good minds and put those good minds to practical use on beautiful places, like the diversity, the geographical diversity, that we cannot help but solve problems. And those problems are not just solved for California, they are solved for the United States. And when they are solved for the United States, they are solved for the world.

Just a remarkable human being in our time. Every one of us was touched by him. I think that he was, indeed, one of the fathers of modern California, and for that we will forever remember him as one of the great statues of this great state.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to use 5 minutes, because my colleagues have spoken much more eloquently than I could, and I also want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) for delaying his long awaited special order to allow us to complete this California memory of George Brown.

I think that the centerpiece and the trademark of our democracy in this House of Representatives is civility. The ability of the Members of the House to have close quarters combat on values and on philosophy and yet remain civil to each other. And I think if there was anything that George Brown taught not only the delegation but the rest of the House it was civility.

He did all the things that my colleagues have mentioned. When we on the Republican side ran strong, tough races against him, the next time we saw him, he would be smiling, he would be beaming, he would be winning, and he would not hold it against you. It was an amazing lesson. I think it was a lesson that we all ourselves tried to emulate, and in that sense he threw a rock into the pond and caused a lot of ripples of civility. He helped us to be better to each other.

He was a guy with a great good sense of humor. I recall when we were working the Salton Sea project, which he was a real champion of, and he worked with the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the gentleman from California (Mr. BONO), the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. Bono), the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), and myself on that project, and one day, on an extremely windy day, we went to the Salton Sea, which is fed by the most polluted river in North America, the New River, when the waves were about two feet high and had whitecaps, and we were to go out with the Secretary of the Interior Mr. Babbitt on these air boats and tour the Salton Sea.

As George and I walked down to our air boat, I noticed that our two seats were extremely low to the water. And I looked over at the Secretary of the Interior's air boat and he had a high seat that was about five feet off the water. And I asked a friend of mine, who was a native there in Imperial Valley, and George Brown was born in Imperial Valley, in Holtville, he was really a man of the desert, and I asked this friend of mine, do you want to go out? And he says, not on your life. He said, this is the most polluted stuff in North America. He said, you are going to be catching that stuff right in your teeth.

So I suggested to the fish and wildlife people, who were conducting the tour, that maybe George and I might be allowed to ride in the air boat that had the high seats. And, of course, we were

denied that privilege. That went to Mr. Babbitt. So George says, looks like they have a little something less for us. They provided us with a single sheet of plastic. I think we were to pull up like a makeshift windshield to keep ourselves from getting too much of this pollution in the teeth.

We got lots of it that day. And here was George Brown, a guy who had immense prestige and political power, and could have been doing a lot more comfortable things than riding around in the Salton Sea with whitecaps coming over the stern of this little air boat, because he believed in this cause of cleaning up the Salton Sea. That was George Brown. A man of great civility, a man with great good humor.

And I like to think of George as being a real product of this country that he came from, this Imperial County, Imperial Valley. He was born in Holtville, the carrot capital of the world, where they do a lot of farming, where people are hard working Americans, they are open and straightforward, and they all seem to have a sense of humor. And I think that George acceded to that desert sense of humor in the best way, brought it to this House and this chamber, and helped to make us all better people and better representatives because of it.

So I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) for putting on this very important service. George Brown is going to live for a long time in our hearts and I think in our actions, because I think we are all going to be a little better to each other. We are still going to have those tough differences, and I think that is good, but we have a democracy that is a model for the rest of the world because we are civil, and George Brown was a leader in civility.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN) for delaying his special order to give us the opportunity to pay tribute to someone who in my short time here in the United States Congress was a mentor and a tutor.

George Brown made the Committee on Science fun. And I guess that is something that I should be admonished not to say, because in this House we are about the people's business and we are serious in doing that business. But what I found in George Brown is that he loved science, but he had a holistic approach to science. Even though his expertise or his advocacy or his interests might have fallen in one area of science versus another, he was open enough to be able to take those groups of us on the Committee on Science that had our own interests in perhaps ensuring that there was more unmanned